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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1842)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | ASHUTOSH MISHRA | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 277076 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 27-10-2021 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (vi Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्या क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicate against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in th Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on th cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the spac provided. No marks will be given for answers written i medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आप प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्ले प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्था पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्य में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questior Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. While powers and privileges are indispensable for the due discharge of duties of the legislature, it is necessary to maintain a balance between legislative privileges and fundamental rights. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ विधायिका के कर्तव्यों के उचित निर्वहन के लिए शक्तियां और विशेषाधिकार अपरिहार्य हैं, वहीं विधायी विशेषाधिकारों और मूल अधिकारों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना आवश्यक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Legislature in India enjoys various power and privileges on the basis of constitutional article like 105 and 194, Statute, rules and convention etc.

Various privilege

① court can't interfere in Proceeding of legislature.

② Power to regulate its own procedure

③ Power of secret sitting

④ No arrest can be carried out in Parliament without permission of Speaker

⑤ Parliament can ask immediate information about arrest, detention etc.

⑥ Member of Parliament
- ⓐ Privilege of Freedom of speech and expression
- ⓑ can't be compell to give jury service during session

↓ Can't be arrested before and after 40 days of session in civil case.

Why privileges are necessary ⇒

① → To maintain dignity, authority of house.

② → House's procedure should run smoothly. Thus to avoid obstacle in running of house.

③ → The main aim of members of parliaments are to

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ensure accountability of executive. Thus these privilege guaranteed their independence so they perform their work effectively.

④ → To protect legislature from judicial overreach and undue interference of executive.

**Issue with privilege**

① → They are not codified. So often its misuse against press.

② → privilege violate fundamental right, right to equality (Article 14), Article 19.

③ Against constitutionalism. People are sovereign but ~~above~~ privilege affect it adversely.

④ Even judiciary can't interfere so judiciary can't protect fundamental right.

Thus need of maintain balance between F.R and privilege.

① → As mentioned by SC in Keshavsingh case there is need of harmonious construction.

② → Balance will ensure that it is not misused against press, as protection of fundamental right will also become important.

Eg → misuse of privilege → Tamilnadu assembly punished The hindu editor (2003) for criticism of CM.

Parliament derive power from people. They can't claim more power. They should not forget principle of popular sovereignty.



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2. What do you understand by the 'doctrine of neutrality'? Explain its significance for constitutional offices in the Indian context. **(150 words) 10**

'तटस्थता के सिद्धांत' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में संवैधानिक पदों के लिए इसका महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Doctrine of neutrality denotes that constitutional offices like CAG, Election commission, UPSC etc should not be biased toward Government in power or any other political party.

They must be guided by principle of constitution like impartiality, integrity, commitment towards constitutional values.

Significance

① → To conduct free and fair election, ECI must be neutral. Free and fair election is basic structure of constitution.

② → CAG
- → To ensure financial accountability of government, public bodies.
- → To fullfill effective role of "Friend, Philosopher, guide" of Public account Committee

③ → UPSC → Fair recruitment of higher Public officials

④ Functioning of these bodies in impartial manner ensures
- ⓐ → Increased legitimacy of government. Thus increasing trust of public
- ⓑ → Enabling these institution to protect right of people
- ⓒ → Increased accountability ensure



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(d) - democratic functioning of government
- scams, frauds etc. comes into limelight of public. eg. 2G scam, Chara scam etc

Example

① → Role of Election commission during T.N Seshan
② → Role of CAG during Vinod Rai

Even the adherence of doctrine of neutrality by Supreme court ensure its effective role as defender of fundamental right, guardian of constitution etc.

Issue

① → Appointment in constitutional body like ECI, CAG is not bipartisan. Thus appointment of former secretary or former Lt. governor affect doctrine of neutrality.

② → Further appointment after retirement in case of ECI.

③ → ECI salaries are not charged under constitution.

Thus these issue affect doctrine of neutrality which is necessary to ensure protection of constitutional values.

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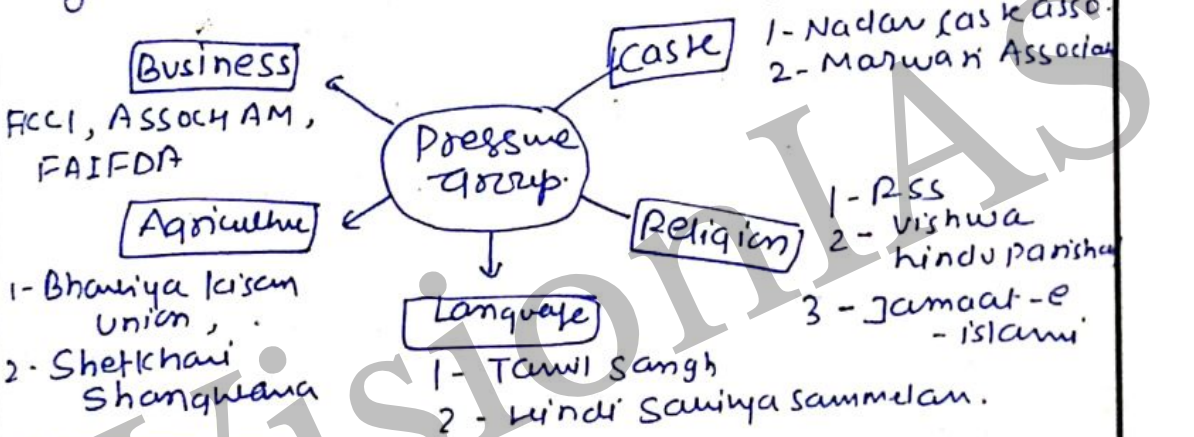
3. Pressure groups are seen to play a constructive, positive role in deepening democracy and enhancing our liberties, but they have also been criticized on many counts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

दबाव समूहों को लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और हमारी स्वतंत्रताओं को बढ़ाने में रचनात्मक व सकारात्मक भूमिका निभाते हुए देखा गया है, लेकिन कई मोर्चों पर उनकी आलोचना भी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pressure groups are defined as "invisible empire". They directly do not participate in election but they influence the policies of government.

e.g.




Positive role in democracy →

① → Increase the representation of different section.
e.g USA is considered as Polyarchy (practical democracy) because of pressure group.

② → Raising voice of marginalised e.g Trade union, Agriculture Pressure group.

③ → Reservoirs of leaders for democracy as mentioned by Rajni Kothari

④ → Protection of right, culture, tradition, increasing awareness among its member.

⑤ → Political education by pressure group to its

member. Thus strengthening democracy.

⑥ Bringing low-profile agenda infront of Public and government. e.g environmental pressure group.

⑦ → Political participation → in UK, every person is atleast member of one voluntary association.

⑧ → Giving evidence, data, facts to government for effective policy formulation.

⑨ → Increasing reach of public service where government institutions are lacking. Thus policy implementation

⑩ → Ensure competition, debate, discussion. These are prerequisite for democracy.

**Criticism**

① → Often go for unlawful strategy like violence, strike, blockades etc.

② → Often stronger business pressure group marginalised interest of poorly organised pressure group like Trade union. Thus giving rise to Cronny capitalism.

③ Increase political inequality.

④ Tyranny of minority

⑤ exercise non legitimate power.

Pressure groups are important for democracy. But they must function within constitutional value.

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4. Highlight the significance of Gram Nyayalayas in providing inexpensive and speedy justice to people in rural areas. Also mention the issues being faced by them. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को सस्ता और त्वरित न्याय प्रदान करने में ग्राम न्यायालयों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas act 2008 asked for establishment of Gram Nyayalays. It is a mobile village court. It was also recommended by 114th report of law commission.

Significance

1. Reducing burden on mainstream judiciary
2. Increasing reach of governance at doorstep
3. Resolving small issues of village efficiency. Thus increasing trust on government machinary
4. Inexpensive system ensure its reach to poor people who otherwise can't access mainstream judiciary. Thus social justice.
5. local problem required solution based on circumstance which is possible in Gram nyalayas.
6. People can directly interact with judges. Thus effective grievance redressal
7. Since it is mobile court. Thus disable, old age people not need to travel faraway. Thus people friendly.

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The purpose of Gram nyayalays is to ensure judiciary at grassroot level but it is facing various issues →

① → presently only 11 states has notified Gram Nyayalays

② → Absence of cadre, Poor training of Gram Nyayadhikari

③ → Absence of infrastructure, Courtroom, vehicle, Poor funding etc.

④ → multiplication of court at taluk level, at village. Thus overlapping in functioning.

⑤ → Unaware public as well as unaware government institution like police about Gram Nyayalays.

⑥ → Reduction of Pendence is negligible as they are not functioning on regular basis.

**Solution**

Suggestion

ⓐ Training of Judges, Human resource management

ⓑ Defining their Jurisdiction, effective fund supply by state government.

ⓒ ensuring infrastructure, use of ICT to increase efficiency

ⓓ increase awareness among public, Police, lawyers etc

Justice is Ist virtue of social system. Justice is objective of our preamble. Gram Nya. can play effective role in



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5. Highlighting the issue of political defections in India, discuss the significance of Kihoto Hollohan judgment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजनीतिक दल-परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, किहोतो होलोहान निर्णय के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Political defections means member of legislature are ~~rea~~ changing their political party. Before 1990, Indian political was famous for idiom of "Aayaram Gayaram".

Recent Example

① In 2019, member of Karnataka legislature joins BJP. Thus changing government in power.

② In 2020, defection in Madhya pradesh Congress MLA's joined BJP.

③ defection in Bengal in 2021 (from TMC to BJP and from BJP to TMC) in 2022

④ defection from Congress to BSP in Rajasthan

**Issue of defection**

① → It affects stability of government. Thus adversely affecting policy formulation, implementation

② → Increased use of money and muscle power in bringing defection. Thus affecting democratic norms.

③ → As speaker is final authority. Thus often issue of biased nature of speaker



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④ Decreasing trust of Public on Political representative, political parties etc.

⑤ Eroding legitimacy of government in Power as it gets power through defection.

⑥ Need of bypoll election. Thus increased expenditure and election mode in State affect developmental agenda.

⑦ Rise of unethical practices like Sending all MLA to other state, Putting them inside a hotel to protect them from horse trading.

Kihoto Hollohan judgement - 1993

Since the role of speaker become important in implementing antidefection laws. Thus he must act in impartial manner.

SC in above judgement mention that he is "pivot of institution of Parliament democracy". He must act as per constitutional spirit.

As per SC, his decision comes under judicial review to ensure fair decision. Thus increased role of Supreme Court ensures its rightful implementation.

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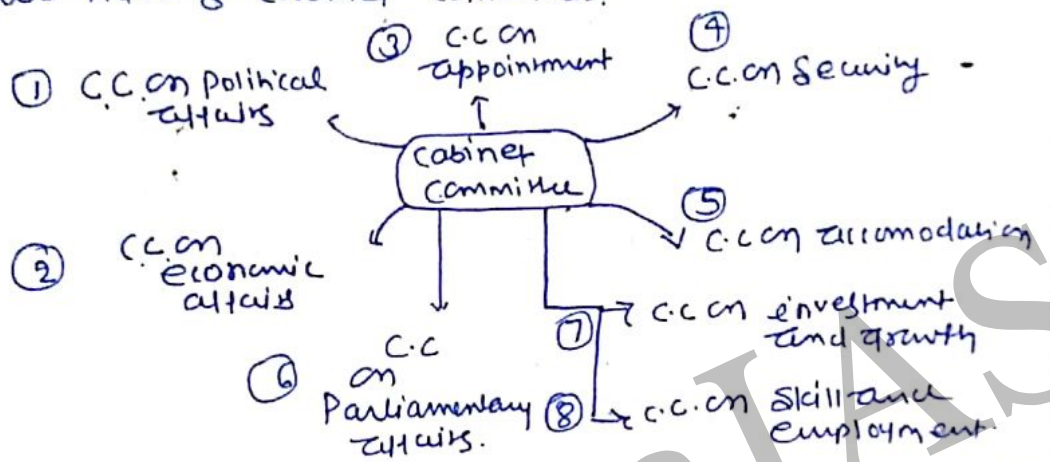
6. Cabinet committees can play a crucial role in accelerating the government's decision-making and reforms. Critically evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

मंत्रिमंडल समितियां सरकार के निर्णय-निर्माण और सुधारों को त्वरित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Cabinet committees are extra constitutional bodies. They are formed by Prime minister. At present we have 8 cabinet committees.




They are headed by P.M except committee of Parliamentary affairs and of accomodation.

Crucial role ⇒

① → Reduce extra burden → Thus swift decision making.

② → Decision after debate, discussion. Thus they try to reach most suitable solution.

③ → CC on political affairs is known as super cabinet. It is most important institution of decision making

④ → Decision in absence of PM → e.g when PM is in abroad or can't reach out.

⑤ → Taking input from various important ministries. Even they can bring expert views. Thus decision based on facts.

⑥ Formation of specific committee like committee on investment, growth, skill and employment shows government special attention to such issues.

Issue

① → overlap function → like in CCEA and CC of investment

② → Large and unwieldy →

Representation from allies, coalition partner. Thus disagreement which result into delayed response.

③ Due to absence of PM in any committee, they may not be able to take decision.

Despite these issue, Cabinet committee are effective institution in performing functions of executive.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the factors that have led to increased instances of delegated legislation and administrative adjudication, discuss the issues associated with these. (150 words) 10

प्रत्यायोजित विधान और प्रशासनिक न्यायनिर्णयन के बढ़ते दृष्टांतों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इनसे संबद्ध मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Delegated legislation denotes that Parliament has formed only a macroframework or skelton for any law and the authority for detailed micro rules and regulation are delegated to executive.

Administrative adjudication denotes the formation of tribunal by executive to adjudicate various issues between different parties.

Factors → give rise to delegated legislation

① → huge legislative burden on parliament → Thus it is difficult to do even micro work.

② → Globlisation → In competitive environment, micro rules can be formed after detailed discussion with expert and stakeholder

③ → In such complex environment; flexibility should lies with executive authority to change rules as per circumstances.

④ → Parliament is such a large institute. It become difficult to discuss and pass each and every details of any laws.

⑤ → To ensure accountability, Parliament already have committee on subordinate legislation.

Factors → give rise to administrative adjudication

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① → Higher pendency in mainstream judiciary.
(3.2 crore cases are pending in all 3 tiers)

② → Need of special domain expert to resolve issue. eg. environment issue.

③ → "Enforcing contracts" is important reform in globalised era. It can be done through tribunals.

④ → constitution article 323A, 323B give power to parliament and executive to establish such tribunal.

⑤ → These tribunal follow
- Principle of natural justice
- Cheaper, cost efficient
- Faster.

Thus such positive aspects further give boost to rise of admi. adjudication.

**Issue**

① → Affecting principle of accountability of executive toward parliament. (As legislation is function of legislature)

② → Violating separation of power
(Judicial power must lies with judiciary)

③ → In such way executive enjoy huge power encroaching other sphere.

④ → Conflict of interest in administrative adjudication as many time government itself become party to cases.

We should resolve above issues. These mechanism are good step towards faster and competitive environment in country.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Section 33(7) of The Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 should be amended to restrict contestation on only one seat for every candidate. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को केवल एक सीट से चुनाव लड़ने हेतु बाध्य करने के लिए लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA), 1951 की धारा 33(7) को संशोधित किया जाना चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per RPA act 1951, at present one candidate can contest from maximum 2 seats. The reason for above provision →

① → Popular leader can fight from two seat to avoid defeat.

② → Giving people a opportunity to elect their ~~favourite~~ leader. favourite

Need to change provision and restriction to only one seat ⇒

① → To remove extra burden on election commission.

② → equal level playing field to all contestant.

③ → Build trust with public as leader will not vacate one seat even after winning.

④ → These provision are utilised only core leader of political party. This is against the spirit of equality inside political party.

⑤ ~~Further~~ By election, due to vacated seat ensure election atmosphere → Government focus is diverted. It affects developmental agenda.

⑥ Those who are unpopular must get punished by voters and should not get insurance to fight lection from 2 place.

⑦ It will ensure fair election, effective applicability of democratic norms for all.

Thus government should amend RPA to restrict contestation to only 1 seat.

Challenges

① → Absence of political will as it benefits major leader.

② → Limited power of Election commission its proposal are not binding

③ → opposition by various political party to such reform.

Despite these challenge, government must show will to bring such reform. It will be helpful to make democracy more substantive.

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9. Discuss the need to set up a separate authority to manage government-owned surplus land assets. (150 words) 10

सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली अधिशेष भू-संपत्तियों के प्रबंधन हेतु एक पृथक प्राधिकरण के गठन की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently National Monetization Plan has given new ~~boost~~ Focus on surplus land of government. A separate authority can be a further reform in such direction.

Need to setup separate authority

① → Such authority will help in monetization of such asset. Thus new source of revenue. It helps in reducing fiscal deficit.

② → Even NITI aayog @75 → Public sector unit should release their access land to a new authority. New authority should ensure its use in resolving challenge of limited land availbility in urban centre.

③ → For success of National monetization plan and National pipeline infrastructure.

④ → Separate authority can do survey, ensure real time data availability about such land assets.

⑤ → Separate authority will help in programme like PM Awas rental cum housing yojna where government is giving their own land assets to private contractor.

Don't wr anything margin (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

(6) At present, government assets is misused by local people by encroachment. Such issue can be resolved by such authority

(7) → Such authority can develop government land assets as eco parks, can give rent to private party, allowing development of hospitals, schools. Thus effective utilization and rise of new source of income.

(8) → Finally, they will provide effective inputs to executive to use resource efficiently, to make favourable policy, to amend different laws etc.

(9) → Such authority can coordinate with state government, private player for land pooling in land scarce urban area.

Indian government should ensure effective use of such idle land by creating such authority. It will help in revenue generation, solving scarce land issue and removing encroachment of government land.

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**10.** Dispute resolution should be seen not as a court where justice is administered, but as a service which is availed of. Discuss the statement in the light of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in India. **(150 words) 10**

विवाद समाधान को न्यायालय के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए जहां न्याय का प्रबंध किया जाता है, बल्कि एक सेवा के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए जिसका लाभ उठाया जाता है। भारत में ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Dispute resolution is a process where a neutral party try to sort out the issue of other two party.

Why → need to consider differently from justice administration as service

- Huge burden and pendency in mainstream judiciary
- Follow rigid rule and procedure. This process can rely on natural justice
- Expensive and complex → mainstream judiciary. where as dispute resolution as service can be cheaper and simple.

More benefit from ODR

1. → Faster dispute resolution process will move us toward ease of doing business. Thus inflow of investment
2. → India can emerge as hub like London, Singapore
3. → Online dispute resolution will be faster, efficient and effective → Thus ease of life as justice won't be delayed.
4. → ODR will give rise to new startup, new infrastructure. It can contribute in economy as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

employment generator.

⑤ → Export of ODR service will bring foreign reserve, creating soft power of India.

⑥ → With the development of ODR process, on the basis of data, Facts, consent, we can transfer some cases from mainstream judiciary → Thus reducing burden.

Initiative in India

← NITI Aayog brought handbook on ODR

→ Incorporation of ADR in Arbitration Council Act.

↓ NITI Aayog virtual discussion, consence from different stakeholder on ODR.

ODR can give a new thrust to justice delivery system. It can ensure Faster growth, inclusive society, and sustainable development. Thus we should move in such innovative direction.

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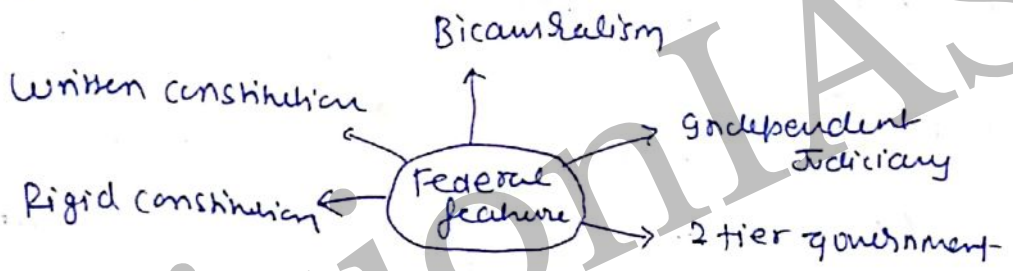
**11.** While the federal principle is one of the basic features of our Constitution, unlike other model federal Constitutions of the world, Indian federalism leans in favour of a strong Centre. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ संघीय सिद्धांत हमारे संविधान की मूलभूत विशेषताओं में से एक है, वहीं विश्व के अन्य आदर्श संघीय संविधानों के विपरीत, भारतीय संघवाद मजबूत केंद्र के पक्ष में झुका हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Federal term comes from "Foedus" which means contract. Federalism means two tier of government driving power from constitution, Sovereign in there own sphere.

Various Federal Feature ⇒ of Indian polity.




But leans toward centre – Feature

① Legislative Sphere

a → more subject in union list than state list.

b → Even state subject were brought in concurrent list.

c → Overriding power of union law over state law

d → Parliament's power to legislature law in state subject in 5 condition (e.g Art. 249, 252 etc)

e → Parliament power during national emergency, President rule.

② Appointment of Governor by central government

a-> Like in Canadian constitution, he acts as agent of union.

③ -> destructible State but indestructible union -> State cannot have right to secede. But under Article 4 union can change nature of state.

④ -> Emergency Power ->
under above power (Art. 352, 356, 360), Federal Structure transformed. under national emergency it becomes completely unitary.

⑤ -> Appointment of election commission ->
He is completely appointed by union government but he conduct election of state legislature. The

⑥ -> Appointment of CAG ->
CAG also audit the account of state government. But his appointment and removal lies with union government

⑦ -> All India Service -> state government can't suspend them. They are appointed by union. They erode power of state government.

⑧ -> Integrated judiciary -> unlike USA, India has integrated judiciary where state high court judges are appointed by president. High court work in overall guidence of supreme court.

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VisionIAS

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(9) Flexible constitution → constitution can be amended by Parliament very easily with simple majority or special majority except in few condition where state government plays role.

(10) under article 1 → India is not federal rather "union of state" which means state are indestructible part of union.

(11) Limited Financial power and dependency on Finance commission which is appointed by central government.

Thus Indian federalism was criticised as "Quasi federal" by KC wheare, Bargaining federalism by Morris Jones etc.

But as per Dr. Ambedkar →

The basic feature of federalism is two tier government deriving their power from Constitution. Thus India is federal model.

We adopted model on line Canadian model because of circumstances.

Thus India as Federal state can't be referred

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** To what extent and in what ways should a judiciary be accountable to the society, while remaining mindful of the constitutional organisation of the government? **(250 words) 15**

सरकार के संवैधानिक संगठन के प्रति सजग रहते हुए, किस सीमा तक और किस प्रकार न्यायपालिका को समाज के प्रति जवाबदेह होना चाहिए?

Justice is the 1st virtue of social system. The purpose of judiciary in India is to ensure that the bedrock of Indian democracy are just priciples"

At present issue with judiciary

- Uncle judge syndrome in collegium recommendation
- High pendancy of cases 3.2 crore as per economic survey
- Different allegation of former CJI eg - sexual harrasment allegation
- Absence of infrastructure, manpower etc.
- Appointment of judges as member of Rajyasabha ⇓ create poor perception toward judiciary

Thus there is need of accountability of judiciary →

1. Ensure cooling period of judges are appointed under government after retirement.
2. Good institutional mechanism → to investigate various allegation.
3. Trasparency in recommendation of judges
4. Earlier disposals of cases which are important e.g- Related with Article 370, Farmbills, CAA etc

VisionIAS

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(5) Make executive accountable if they are not following instruction of judiciary.

(6) Avoid to resort on contempt of court mechanism except in various serious cases → to create good perception.

(7) Push executive to create good infrastructure, for early approval on recommendation.

(8) Ensure e-governance facility in various services of judiciary to ensure ease of life for citizens.

Various Mechanism for accountability

- Ensure Guidelines w.r.to investigation of allegation against judges
- Institution mechanism to register grievance against judiciary
- Proactive disclosure of information by judiciary. Ensure Effectiveness of RTI
- Guidelines for Further appointment of Judges after retirement.
- UK model of appointment of judges ⇓ open competition ⇓ eligible candidate can fillup form.

VisionIAS

But there accountable mechanism should not compromise with basic tenants of constitutional philosophy → ie.

① → separation of power
② → Independent judiciary
③ → Judicial review as basic structure
④ → Supreme court as protector, defender of Constitution.
⑤ → Power of SC under article 13, 32, 136, 142 etc.
⑥ → limited power of executive

Autonomy and accountability are two faces of same coin. we must ensure both. Because only in that way Supreme Court can remain as "Romantic institution" of Indians → Upendra Bakshi.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It is not only institutional challenges faced by Election Commission but also the twin threats of money and muscle in Indian electoral politics that need to be addressed for free and fair elections in India to continue. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

न केवल निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही संस्थागत चुनौतियों, बल्कि भारतीय चुनावी राजनीति में धन और बाहुबल के दोहरे खतरे के मुद्दे को भी भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव जारी रखने के लिए संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

S.Y Qureshi in his book "undocumented wonder" writes 3 things in India for which India is famous in world. - 1. Tajmahal, 2. Gandhi 3. Election commission.

Under Art. 324, Election commission has power to supervise, conduct free and fair election. But ECI faces various institutional challenges →

① → No bipartisan appointment → Thus often accused as biased toward government

② → No bar for further appointment in government

③ → Salary, expenditures are not charged

④ → Limited power → eg. It can't derecognise political parties.

⑤ → Dependency on bureaucracy for secretariat service

⑥ → Unsuccessful in curbing hate, communal and casteist speech.

At the same time Indian electoral politics also faces threats of money and muscle power ⇒

① Issue of continuous defections from one party to other. Thus affecting stability of government.

eg → Change in Karnataka government, MP government



VisionIAS

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(2) Anynomous political funding →

As per ADR → 80% of funding between 2004-2014 were anynomous. No information in public domain. It give rises to →

a → Black money  b → Chrony capitalism

(3) More than 90% electoral bonds in 2017-2019 were issue for one political party (ruling party). Thus weaking of other party will decrease accountability.

(4) Absenie of internal democracy, absence of accountability of political parties leaders toward there workers. Thus philosophy of might is right is more preralent.

(5) Rising criminalisation of politics → As per ADR, 44% MP of 17th Loksabha are accused of atleast 1 crime.

It is because of rising money and muscle power

(6) Use of money for purchasing vote → By either giving bottle of liquor or money. Thus bargain with poor status of voters.

(7) Violation of model code of conduct by political leaders. They gives Casteist, Communalist Speech to mobilise voters.

VisionIAS

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Impacts

- Huge Power concentration in hands of political parties
- weakened capacity of election commission
- Violation of constitutional value like Free and Fair election.
- erosion of trust of Public toward democratic norms

Suggestion / way Forward

① → Bring political party under RTI

② → Ensure internal democracy, accountability mechanism.

③ → Increase power of election commission like
- Bipartisan appointed
- charged expenditure.

④ → Bring Paid news as electoral offence.

⑤ → For political parties Funding →

a → Bring more transparency.

b → Option of State funding as recommended by Indrajit Gupta Committee, 2nd ARC

⑥ → Making citizen aware. They must demand reforms in working of Political parties.

Various initiative like Electoral bond, Civigil app, requirement of Publishing criminal record, education qualification are good steps but more needs to be done.



VisionIAS

**14.** Local bodies have the constitutional status of being a third tier of the government, but are simultaneously subordinate to the State Government in several key functions and aspects. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

स्थानीय निकायों को सरकार के तृतीय स्तर का संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त है, लेकिन साथ ही कई प्रमुख कार्यों और पहलुओं के संदर्भ में ये राज्य सरकार के अधीनस्थ भी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act 1992 ensure the IIIrd tier of government in Indian polity.

They enjoy power under article 243.

| | Article | Schedule |
|---|---|---|
| Panchayat Raj | 243 to 243O | 11th |
| Municipalities | 243P to 243ZG | 12th |

Feature

- 3 tier government
  - local level
  - Block level
  - District level
- Reserved seats for SC, ST, women
- appointment of State election commission, State finance commission
- Devolution of power by state government on subject mentioned in 11th & 12th schedule
- Institution of Gramsabha in Panchayati Raj.

→ Other feature

- ☑ → Institution for planning and coordination
- ☑ →

VisionIAS

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But in reality → they are subordinate and ineffective in its various functioning →

① → 3 tier structure but no activity mapping of all 3 organ on the principle of subsidiarity.

② → State government has not transferred enough financial power. Thus poor financial capability, limited expertise for planning.

③ → No regular election. eg. of Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh (Present elections are delayed)

④ → Absence of state finance commission in various state. Often their reports are not tabled in legislature by state government.

⑤ → Gram sabha powers are not defined like in PESA act. Thus ineffective body.

⑥ → Absence of Auditory machinary. Thus misuse of fund.

⑦ → Presence of MP, MLA in various tier except village Panchayat affect autonomy of local institution.

⑧ → Absence of separate cadre. Thus depend on State government employee

⑨ → No provision, guidelines for relation between bureaucracy and local bodies. Thus public officials do not coordinate with members of local bodies.

⑩ Only limited subjects are transferred under 11th, 12th Schedule by state government.

VisionIAS

Thus as mentioned by "Manishankar Aiyyar" committee" (2012) →

ⓐ we have bad panchayati Raj which is worse than no panchayati Raj.

ⓑ Sarpanch Raj, " decentralisation of corruption is happening".

Overall disillusionment is prevailing with local bodies.

**Solution**

Way Forward

- Effective Transfer of Fund, Function and Functionaries
- make people aware so they can make "grassroot democracy" as electoral agenda
- Build capacity of local bodies, use of ICT
- Effective functioning of institution like SEC, SFC. They are vanguard of local bodies.
- GST can be implemented with IIIrd tier as well - Manteksingh Ahluwalia
- Good Feature of Kerala model can be adopted in other state.

Grassroot democracy is necessary for inclusive growth, sustainable development, good governance. Thus we must resolve above issue.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

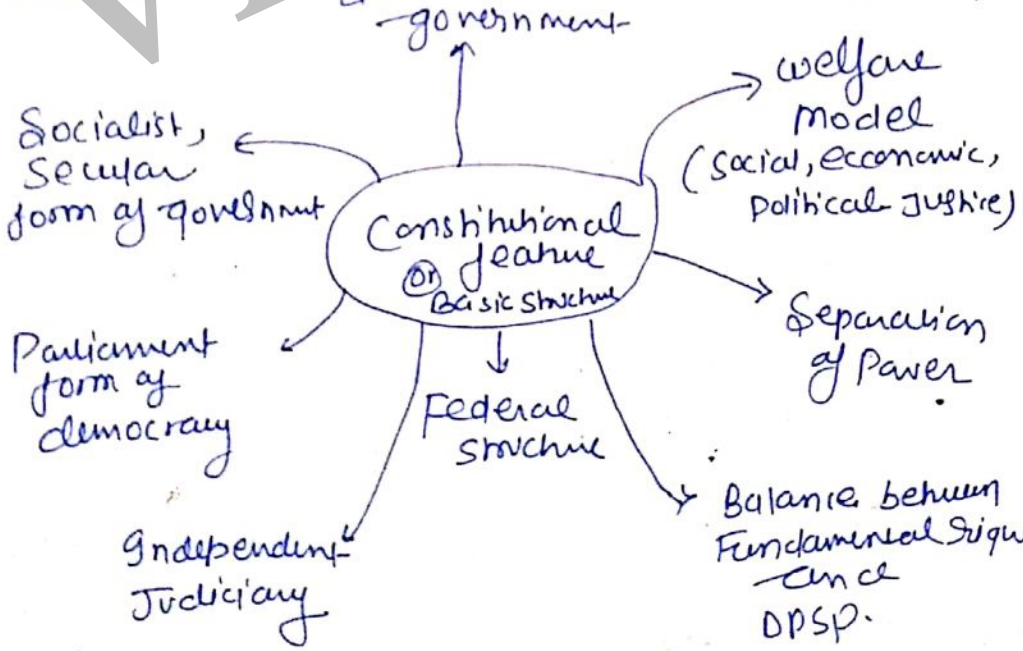
**15.** What do you understand by Constitutionalism? Do you think a written constitution is a necessary condition to ensure Constitutionalism? Also, analyse various provision of the Indian constitution that ensures Constitutionalism. **(250 words) 15**

संविधानवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि संविधानवाद को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लिखित संविधान एक आवश्यक शर्त है? साथ ही, संविधानवाद को सुनिश्चित करने वाले भारतीय संविधान के विभिन्न उपबंधों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Constitutionalism denotes that Government does not have unlimited power. It is limited and guided by constitution. It has to act within sphere of constitution.

In India, constitution is supreme. And supreme courts acts as protector of constitution. The "basic structure" doctrine given by SC in Keshvanand Bharti case also ensure principle of constitutionalism.

Govt Government must act with in the sphere of various feature mentioned by constitution.



Written constitution → Necessary

① Unlike UK, where parliament is supreme, in India constitution has supremacy. Thus written constitution → necessary.

② written constitution mentions role of state, limitation of state, mechanism for protection of constitutional supremacy.

③ with written feature, it is difficult to diverge or go away from its principle value.

④ written constitution ensure limited power (i.e. power is not concentrated in one institution) it also protect federal units.

Various provisions which ensure constitutionalism

① → Independent judiciary

a → Supreme court of India is most powerful court of world as it can review even constitutional amendment and can struck down.

b → Power under article 13, 36, 136, and basic structure doctrine.

Thus known as ~~guarantee~~ guardian of constitution.

② constitutional bodies like ECI, CAG, UPSC

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ensures that constitutional values should not be violated.

③ Separation of Power → checks and balance mechanism ensure that no organ gain unlimited power

④ Veto power of president → President may not give assent if legislation is against constitution.

⑤ Fundamental rights → State can't violate them otherwise citizen can go Supreme Court (A.32). or High Court (Article 226)

⑥ Emergency Power → under article 365, if state government is not running as per constitution, president can impose president rule

⑦ Parliamentary form of government → if executive is not running as per constitution, Parliament can pass no confidence motion.

Thus with these feature, Indian constitution has ensured constitutionalism which will ensure aim of constitution → "THE IDEA OF INDIA"

VisionIAS

16. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities for Self Help Groups (SHGs), there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) के लिए अवसरों का सृजन किया है, वहीं कुछ चुनौतियां अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Self governed, Peer controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic backgrounds, having a desire to perform common purpose collectively. – SHGs

Various government policies and opportunities

① → SHG Bank linkages prog. (1992)
② → PSL for SHG. So Bank can focus on them
③ → DAY NRLM → interest subvention to women SHG in Bank loan

→ Financial inclusion

④ under Atmanirbhar Bharat →
ⓐ PM Garib kalyan yojna → women SHG to be given 20 lakh collateral free loans
ⓑ → Additional 10-15 lk rupees through Paisa Portal for a "Revolving Funds"
↓
For regular meeting, effective functioning

⑤ Government was purchasing masks, sanitizer from SHG

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(5) 25 crore as seed money for 7500 SHG member under PM formalisation of micro food processing enterprises.

Challenges → Still persist →

(1) → Most of them engaged in agri, rural area.

(2) → Poor infrastructure, Poor connectivity by road, railway

(3) → Absence of training, capacity building

(4) → Continuous use of rudimentary technology

(5) → No access to larger market.

(6) → Politicization → Political interference/affiliation

(7) → Poor monitoring → Various reports shows growth of SHG but no information about its health.

(8) → There is need to evolve methodology so

micro enterprise SHG —Can transform→ Large Firm.

(9) → Socio-cultural issue

- uneven distribution → more in South India
- Strong member try to earn major portion of profit
- Patriarchy, Lack of social mobility, marriage affect participation of women.

(10) → A large amount of SHG borrow from moneylenders. (Nearly 48%)



VisionIAS

## Way forward

**Solution**

- Integrated approach
  - a → For backward linkage like credit + Technology
  - b → For Forward linkage like processing, marketing.
- Delivery System
  - Responsive banking
  - Simplify process of giving loan
  - gender sensitization of banks.
- ICT based monitoring and Fulfill requirement as per different different demand of SHG. (No one size fit approach)
- Awareness among women, rural people to address socio-cultural issue.
- Adequate insurance coverage for business of SHG
- Build infrastructure, Provision for training, capacity, use of ICT etc.

Self help group can play major role in women empowerment, rural development, promoting social capital, building inclusive society. Thus they must be promoted.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Highlight the challenges associated with skill development in India. Discuss how Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana attempts to address the above identified challenges. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कौशल विकास से संबद्ध चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना उपर्युक्त चिन्हित चुनौतियों से निपटने का कैसे प्रयास करती है।

As per India Skill Report 2020, more than 50% graduate are unemployable.

In 2020, The average age of Indians are 29, which is much lower compare to US, EU, Japan. Thus to reap demographic dividend, Skill development is necessary.

Challenges

1. Education system based on rote learning not on skill development
2. vocational education considered as tabco. perception → who doesnot have good academics, goes for vocational skilling.
3. Absence of infrastructure, teacher. ITI building are not equipped with electricity, drinking water, machines etc.
4. Sheer magnitude of public who needs to be skilled.
5. diverse nature of skill required varies across geography of country
6. Due to complex labour law, employer prefer contract labour ⇓ impede skill development
7. Poor quality of trainer. Not up to date with skills requirement of industry.



VisionIAS

## Challenges

(8) Poor functioning of Sector Skill council

Shanda prasad Committee ⇒ hot bed of crony capitalism

(9) Absence of effective implementation of Government Skill programme

(10) Skill programme biased towards trades ⇓ which is more favourable to men.

(11) → Absence of recognition of prior learning → e.g Diamond cutters may have requisite skills in pune, passed on from generation. But no decent job in absence of certificate.

## PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna

(1) ~~Sector spec~~ Sector specific courses with fixed duration, qualification mentioned. (short term learning)

(2) Standardization of courses by National Skill qualification framework

(3) Recognition of prior learning certificate

(4) Bridge courses for people who have RPL certificate

(5) participation of private sector. Thus they can handel larger magnitude of unskilled people.

(6) Inclusive skilled programme (not just for male) e.g → Skilling in beauty Parlour course.

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⑦ Awareness among Public to increase social acceptability of vocational education.

⑧ kaushal and Rozgar mela to attract people toward skilled courses.

Government has also started other initiative like →

① → India Skill development services

② → Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen kaushal yojna.

③ → For minority → USTAAD, Hunar haat, MANAS,

④ → SHERYAS, ASPIRE

⑤ → Indian institute of skill, Ist skill park in Bhopal (M.P).

Skill development is necessary to remove poverty, making a prosperous society and to achieve vision of our forefathers → "Samriddha Bharat".

VisionIAS

**18.** It has been argued that digital monopolies pose a threat to the fundamental fabric of market-competition. In this context, examine the effectiveness of the regulatory framework in India to deal with digital monopolies. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि डिजिटल एकाधिकार बाजार-प्रतिस्पर्धा के मौलिक ताने-बाने के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। इस संदर्भ में, डिजिटल एकाधिकार से निपटने के लिए भारत में नियामकीय ढांचे की प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Digital monopolies denotes the domination of very limited ~~domain~~ companies in various business model of digital domain.

e.g → Amazon, walmart in - e-commerce.
Facebook, Twitter, → social media

assume with their monopoly

- affect democratic norms (support one party against other)
- affecting smaller job, local business (unable to compete with such giants)
- Affect sovereignty of country. (Not following rules, regulation)
- Become Price maker not Price taker (Not in interest of consumer).

Regulatory Framework in India

Regu. Framework

- FDI Norms of
  - FDI prohibited in Inventory based e-comm.
  - 51% limit in Multibrand retailing.
- IT act 2000 and related rules.
- Consumer protection act.
- Competition commission of India and its act 2002
- Rules related to e-commerce → regulate monopoly of e-commerce sir
- RBI, SEBI rules.
  eg → RBI - Data localisation circular
- Intermediary rules.

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Capability / effectiveness of such regulatory framework

① ensures that brick and mortar shop's interest should not be affected

② ensure competition so that consumer interest take primary.

③ Regulatory frame work on social media giants ensure
- not to go against interest of media
- Cooperate with regulatory authority for effective investigation

Datalocalisation norms will increase their obligation. Thus making them competitive player

④ effective grievance redressal mechanism through - Consumer protection rules

Thus their monopoly should not go against interest of consumer.

Issue with current regulatory framework

① → No effective implementation, increased litigation due to ambiguity reduce their positive effects.

② → No consultative mechanism to make comprehensive rules rather arbitrary mechanism of imposition of rules.

③ → Smaller player like Brick mortar shops, workers, rural small business's voices do not reach to government. Thus rules favouring limited section of society

④ → Social media intermediaries are not obeying current rules various time. They employed loopholes.

Competition ensures that consumer interest get primacy. Thus we must ensure effective framework for competition in digital domain.

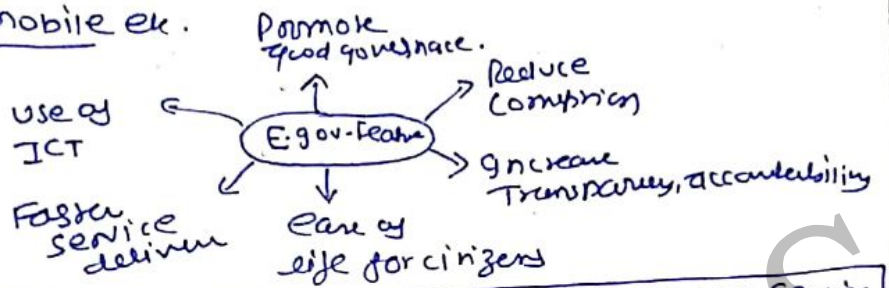
VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** E-governance facilitates administrative systems by enabling administrative development and effective service delivery. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

ई-गवर्नेंस प्रशासनिक विकास और प्रभावी सेवा वितरण को सक्षम बनाकर प्रशासनिक प्रणालियों को सुगम बनाता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

E-governance denotes use of information and communication technology in governance to make it more effective, efficient. It uses wide area network, intranet, mobile etc.




Facilitates administrative development and effective service delivery ⇒

① Faster, effective, cost efficient service delivery

② Make citizen aware about rights, decrease discretion of administrative authority. Thus increase transparency, accountability

③ Increase no. of public service and increase its geographical reach.

④ Empowering people with information, with easy access to public service. Thus increasing faith on government.

⑤ Improve business-government interface. Reduce Red tapism, bureaucratization. Ease of governance ensures ease of doing business

⑥ Fulfilling social contract philosophy more effectively.

VisionIAS

Various model of e-governance

1. G2C
   - Payment of online bill - e.g. e-bill payment (BBPS)
   - Online registration of application
   - Online copies of land record — e.g. - Bhoomi project (Kar)
   - Online filing of e.g. e-FIR complaint.

2. G2B
   - Rejection and acceptance of Patent application
   - Payment of taxes
   - Sharing information, rules, regulation.

   e.g. e-procurement project in Andhra (online tender process)

3. G2E
   - attendance, record
   - Sharing information, rules
   - Checking salary
   - File complaint with dissatisfaction

4. G2G
   - Sharing information between various department
   - Budget, economic survey work.

example of e-gov.
- Digital India
- Portal like MyGov.in, Khoyapaya, PENSIL, POCOSO etc.
- e-kranti (Public service delivery)
- Gyandoot project in MP.
- Digilocker (Store document digitally)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Various challenges

1. Social challenges
   - (a) → low digital literacy
   - (b) → Non local language (large public unaware about IT)
   - (c) → Digital divide
   - (d) Resistance to change attitude

2. Technological Challenges
   - (a) multimodal interaction
   - (b) interoperability issue
   - (c) privacy and security
   - (d) making e-gov. available in various local language
   - (e) Technical manpower shortage
   - (f) connectivity to Backward area.

3. Economical challenges
   - (a) → high cost for infrastructure establishment
   - (b) ~~cost~~ Technology is continuously evolving. Thus maintenance cost is also high.

Way Forward

Recommendation of 2nd ARC

- Business process Re-engineering (Charity government process, forms, structure - redesigning)
- Development - tech. solution.
- Common support infrastructure
- Protecting critical information infrastructure.
- Build congenial environment. Political leadership should play role.

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** The focus of policy and governance has hitherto primarily been on output rather than the outcome. Not only does the Aspirational District Programme mark a change in the policy focus but also chooses a collaborative form of governance over a top-down approach. Analyse.
**(250 words) 15**

नीति और शासन का ध्यान अभी तक मुख्य रूप से आउटकम (परिणाम) के बजाय आउटपुट (मात्रा) पर केंद्रित रहा है। आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम न केवल नीतिगत केंद्रबिंदु में परिवर्तन को चिन्हित करता है, अपितु टॉप-डाउन एप्रोच (शीर्ष-पाद उपागम) के बजाय शासन के सहयोगात्मक शैली को अंगीकार करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In its more than 70 year of journey of Independence, Indian governance model is criticised for various reason →

a) → Focus on output rather than outcome

b) → centralised, hierarchical, topdown model of government.

c) → Fragmented policy, lack of feedback mechanism

d) → Absence of accountability mechanism.

Aspirational district programme is an example of 'good governance model based on, more collaborate, horizontal structure, and non hierarchical setting.

It was launched on 5th Jan 2018. Under phase-I, 112 district i.e (15% of India's population) works to achieve 49 target developed by NITI Aayog.

Feature

① → It works on "3 C" i.e Converge, Collaborative and Competitive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a) → convergence of initiative of central government, state and local level.

b) → collaboration between different organization, ministries, officials etc

c → competitive → index, released by NITI Aayog ("champion of change - Portal)

② → Institutional mechanism to ensure team work. →

a) → committee of secretaries of GOI to supervise

b) → senior officials rank of Joint secretary have been appointed as guardian. (Thus accountability mechanism)

③ → Target developed by NITI aayog based on "outlay - outcome - output" framework.

④ → creating development as mass movement. (people from all walks of life should come together)

⑤ → state government are main driver of change.

⑥ → Taking feedback from local people, NGOs, civil society etc.

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Challenges still persist

① Performance is sector like health and education are good. But sector like agriculture, Financial inclusion are lagging behind.

② Feedback loop, data collection mechanism are not as effective.

③ Poor collaboration is some state in various scheme due to federal tension

④ Absence of infrastructure, required for implementation of above programme.
e.g → manpower at local level

⑤ Some districts are performing better than others. Thus widening of gap.

We must address the above challenges. Aspirational district programme aims to achieve various SDG, which will improve rank of India in various social indicators.

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## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed:* ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks:* ***250***

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 277076

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ASHUTOSH MISHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-08-24

## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
## GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

CHHATARPUR (MP)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश | Important Instructions |
|---|---|---|
| | **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
| 3 | | | 13 | | |
| 4 | | | 14 | | |
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| 7 | | | 17 | | |
| 8 | | | 18 | | |
| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

*कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:*

*कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art reflects socio-cultural perspective of their communities through different expression.

Cultural perspectives

1) Tribal painting

a) Warli painting → use of rice white, rusk, cow dung

→ Showing celebration through dance, music, drum.

b) Saura painting (Odisha) → Create painting on particular festivals

c) Bundelkhand

↳ creation of Horse, Buffalo on Diwali by Tribals → considered them as prosperity

2) Tribal music

Folk music → use of folk instruments by Ho and Munda tribes

→ local language song.

3) Tribal dance

eg - Jawara in Chhatarpur → reflect importance of wheat crop.



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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

## Values of Tribals community

1) Subaltern paintings of Kalighat → reflect exploitation.

2) Madhubani painting of Bihar
↳ reflect celebration of cultural festival

3) Equality → Painting reflect equal position to men and women.

4) Importance to local forest → celebration of Tribal dance in sacred grove.
Eg - Khasi dance
- Wangla dance - Meghalaya.

5) Use of local Material Eg Ahom Dance → use of local cloth, local woods based craft, instrument.

6) Collectivism → Manipur → Cheibgadga Festival
↳ celebrated by entire village

Therefore, we must promote tribal art. It is our heritage which also help us in understanding their culture

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi ~~was~~ is the father of nation who led national movement. Pandit ji was the Ist prime minister of our country.

Contrast

| | Gandhi | Nehru |
|---|---|---|
| Religion | Gandhi believe in "Sarv Dharam Sambhav" and active role of religion in public sphere | - Nehru was neutral towards religion<br>- Does not want active role |
| Industrialisation | Focus on cottage, khadi, rural industry | Focus on Massive industrialisation, centralised economy |
| Political system | Democratic decentralisation ↓ Village Republic | Centralised state led system |
| Education | - Vocational Education<br>- Vernacular | - Modern, scientific technical Education. |

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| | Gandhi | Nehru |
|---|---|---|
| Socialism | Gandhi's Socialism was influenced by John Ruskin's "Unto the last" ⇓ Sarvodaya | → Influenced by USSR based Model |

Similar feature

① Both believe in equality, liberty, fraternity as an important values.

② Both were leader of nations, not leader of community.

③ Both believe that Ending Suffering of people is most important objective

④ Nonviolence & Satyagraha → Nehru participated in Gandhi led movement.

⑤ Empowerment of women → Both emphasised on women's growth.

Rajmohan Gandhi writes that Gandhi ji had great trust over Pandit Nehru, more than any other leader. Because, both share similar idea of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Post-second war II saw massive decolonization movement around world.

Key Factors

1) Decline of Empire → British war weary economy was forcing him to roll back

2) Rise of new powers → USA, USSR → They exerted pressure on earlier colonial powers like British, French

3) Rising awareness among people and resulted mass movement across world.

4) Rise of Non alignment movement → key agenda was decolonization.

5) Formation of United nation → UN charter emphasise over sovereignity, "we the people".

6) leadership of Southern countries like India
↳ supported decolonisation around the world.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) promotion of liberal ideas which reinforce people sovereignty.

(8) Rising appeal of Socialism → People were getting faith that power lies with masses

(9) Rise of Cold war → USA supported freedom movements in USSR's periphery

(10) Rise of economic growth, prosperity ⇒ People started demanding political rights.
(e) Bangladesh against pakistan

(11) Rise of concept like neo international economic order NIEO → which reinforce autonomy of countries.

(12) Rise of social movements for freedom as seen in Africa

Therefore, multiple factors contributed for decolonization. Today, people are going even against neocolonilism through social movement.

4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

water bodies in urban area provide multiple service like drinking water, biodiversity conservation, recycling of nutrients etc.

Impact of human encroachment on water bodies

① Issue of flood → water bodies used to absorb excess water.

② Drinking water problems → Benglure water crisis due to encroachment by industrialist on water bodies

③ Affecting ecological biodiversity → water bodies conserve local biodiversity.

④ Extinction of unique species → In Somplace, unique species are getting extinct
Manipur - Loktak lake → local Sangrai deer depend upon it

⑤ Release of carbon stored in Marine ecology.

⑥ water bodies in coastal area acts as buffer against extreme disaster like cyclone, Tsunami flood.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Affecting livelihood of people who are dependent on water based economic activities
→ Agriculture.

(8) Decline of ground water level due to decline in water bodies.

(9) water bodies clean polluted waters, promote recycling of nutrients.

(10) Socio-economic impacts on PWS, tribals women
- Tribal's Sacred water bodies
- women has to go faraway place to bring water.

Government initiative to restore

(1) Amrit Sarovar Scheme

(2) Atal Bhujal yojna

(3) Pradhanmantri Krishi Sichai yojna → Restoration of traditional bodies

(4) Promote watershed movement.

India has 17% world population & 4% water resources. We must conserve them.

5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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physical features play major role in growth of different kind of transport system

① Development of inland transport
eg - Bangladesh → large no. of navigable rivers.

② Development of Railway in India
eg coal mining provided energy to early railway systems.

③ Ship based transport
India has coastal ports → 90% of trades is transported through sea.

④ Limited transport in mountainous region
eg Till now, Kashmir is not connected through railway due to mountainous geography.

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(5) Road connectivity → very less connectivity in Northeast due to large no. of rivers, forest, mountain etc.

(6) Oil pipelines → Alluvial or soft soil → easy construction of pipelines.

(7) Heigh and gravity based transport system

(8) Development of retaining walls in mountainous roads to avoid landslides

(9) Dense forest region in Chattisgarh, Orissa → low transport connectivity

Thus, physical feature influence the transport of every country. Needs of Research & development to go for tailor made approach

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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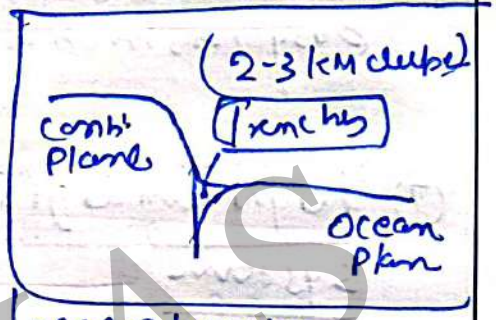
ocean trenches are deep trenches located in border of continental land and ocean plane.

Formation

1) Flow of lava from mid oceanic ridges

2) Get subsumed in trenches



ocean trenches.

Features

① Known for volcanic activities

② known for Earthquake → Shallow Earthquake

③ Transition from land to ocean

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for rise

Reasons for extreme rainfall events

- extreme weather phenomenon
  cyclone
- urban hotspots → increase intensity of rainfall
- Climate change → global warming
  ↓
  increase temperature → more rainfall
- change in monsoon pattern

Socio-economic impacts

① issue of disaster (eg) flood → displacement

② destruction of property

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Rise of diseases, drinking water problem

④ Rising cases of landslides. (eg) Wayanad landslide

⑤ Soil erosion

⑥ Destruction of agriculture crops

⑦ Displacement of animals (eg) Assam flood for Rhinoceros.

Thus, it has massive impact on people, animals, forest.

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India will have largest demographic dividend. The current participation of women is nearly to 24%.

Why need more participation of women

1) IMF → It will increase 27% GDP of Country.

2) Women led Startup → New solutions
(eg) Pink collored jobs

3) Addressing gender based inequality

4) To enhance success of digital India, Make in India etc

5) Improving children health due to good economic condition of women.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways to increase women parti

1) Enforce POSH act, maternity benefit act

2) Equal ~~way~~ pay

3) Skilling of women

4) Safety at public place

5) Training of police, law institution to protect women

6) Education for women

7) Defeat patriarchy through new socialisation

National Educational policy 2020 is a guidelines in this direction.

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Progressive secularization

① Rise of caste based parties
eg SP - yadav

② Inter-caste Marriage

③ leaving caste surname

④ Decrease in discrimination in urban space.

⑤ Rise of rational, scientific temperament

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Post Maurya periods and onwards till 8th century, we saw the conflict between Brahminism and Buddhism.

Competitive dynamic b/w Buddhism & Brahminism

| | Brahminism | Buddhism |
|---|---|---|
| Funding | ① They do not support lending activities | Supported lending activities for growth of Vaishya section |
| | ② Asked for killing of cow/animals | Asked for conservation of domestic animal |
| Followers | Caste System | Brought all the section including women |

It created enimity between Buddhism and Hindusim. Later reforms, other activities resulted decline of Buddhism of hindusim.

# Decline of Buddhism

① Attack of Hindu rulers on Buddhism
(eg) Pushyamitra Sunga, Shashank of Gaud dynasty.

② Inclusion of women in Sangha → Rise of "lust" based activities in Sangha.

③ Reforms in hinduism
↳ Recognition of "Cow" as an important animal → for agricultural economy

④ Rise of Mahayana in Buddhism
↳ Buddhist Monk started focus on Material wealth

⑤ Extreme emphasise on austerity compare to hinduism which asked for Artha, Dharam, Kaam, Moksha

⑥ Inclusion of other invaders like Indo Greek Huns, in Brahminisch architecture
↳ Declined influence of Buddhism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) later rulers like Gupta provided huge funding for Hindusism over Buddhism.

(8) Practices of vedic rituals by Chalkya, Cholas, Pandya → Except Pala, no other major rulers gave patronage to Buddhism.

(9) Inclusion of Buddhist in Hindu varna system as "untouchable" as explained by Ambedkar.

Thus, multiple trends led to decline of Buddhism in India. However, it got spread in other part of world. Today, it is 4th largest religion.

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

European travellers provided multiple information about socio-cultural practices of our times

① Domingo paes (Italy) → information about vijaynagar empire
↳ prosperous economy
↳ high growth in agriculture
↳ Bravery of kings

② Athanasius Nikeshin
↳ talked about Bahmani empire
↳ strong administration
↳ strict punishment for crime

③ Macropolo → The Book of Sir Macropolo
↳ Talked about Rani Rudrama devi of Kakatiya empire (Telangana)
↳ prioritised Nobels based upon quality not hereditary

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) French traveller - Travernier

↳ Talked about "diamond" mines of Golconda.

↳ took many diamonds from India to Europe.

(5) Thomas Roe → During empire of Jehangir

↳ Explained the Mughal administration (Mansabdari system)

↳ Revenue system and wealth of Empire

↳ Explained reach of Mughal in Indian subcontinent.

(6) Vasodegama → Though a explorer but gave information about coastal towns of West India

↳ Explained the (Spices) region of India.

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Shaped important information

(1) provided information about administration, governance, revenue

(2) explained economic sources, cultural history

However

(1) often their views are biased as they lacks the cultural understanding of religion.

(2) often exaggerates one of one being over other for appeasments.

(3) Many views do not support the objective records of that time.

Eg Showing of mughal empire after Aurangzeb as beggers by french travellers.

However, they still helps in enhancing our understanding of history

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of plassey 1757 was a fight between British under Clive and Bengal Governor. It led to defeat of Bengal governor.

It changed course of Indian history

1) British got [territorial acquisition] over Bengal.

2) Imposed [Dual Role] which help in strengthening financial condition.

3) later plassey's victory led to victory in [Buxor] and [treaty of Allahabad] - its significance
- Defeat of Mughal empire
- Allocation of revenue right to British

4) After plassey victory, [trade share] of [Bengal] [increased massively]
↳ British 2/3rd import of Asia → [from Bengal]

5) Development of [British base] → helped in fighting wars in [Madras], [Marathas]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Emergence of Kolkata as new centre of national movement due to immense exploitation and formation of British capital.

(7) Securing of Bengal from Marathas and Afghan due to long distance secured British interest.

(8) Bengal victory helped in British expansion in north east, Assam in later history.

(9) Formation of 1st supreme court, development of Hugli port, industrialisation etc due to arrival of British.

## Change in history of world

(1) Defeat of Dutch → British defeated dutch in battle of Bedra 1759 → Dutch got concentrated to Indonesia.

(2) Defeat of French → Battle of Wandiwash 1760 → As Bengal led to strengthening of British

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ British police of divide and rule → Polarisation in Hindu-Muslim → Partition and formation of Bangladesh.

④ British war with Myanmar
↳ It reduced French influence
↳ Increased British role in pegu
(Bengal was main base for expansion in north east)

⑤ British policy with Tibet → Young husband movement, Relation with Bhutan, All were guided with securing of its base in Bengal and Kolkata

⑥ Moreover, Rise of British as empire → Huge of drain of wealth from Kolkata

Therefore, Battle of Plassey was a turning point which changed history of continent.

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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has plan to get Net zero by 2070 which require massive transition towards green energy.

Economic costs

1) It needs nearly $6 trillion investment in Indian economy.

2) End of coal based powerplants → issue of removal of people from these industries.

3) coal based energy is a cheaper source

4) Green transition and expensive energy will increase cost of living.

5) Decline of coal based mining → mining as an important source of revenues for mining state like Jharkhand, Orissa.

6) Coal based industries which provide livelihood for large people will get collapse.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) Carbon colonialism → Green transition requires support of developed countries. Thus, their industry can dominate our economy on name of transition.

Social costs

(1) Exclusion of poors, vulnerable due to expensive service delivery

Eg high cost of electricity

(2) land acquisition and displacement of tribals

Eg creation of big hydro dam

(3) project like wind mills have some impact on ecological diversity in Rajasthan Eg Great Indian bustard

↳ Many local people are attached with it.

(4) Small scale mines will get stopped

↳ Many tribals in Northeast (Meghalaya) are depend upon it.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5). e-waste produced from solar panels
↳ severe impact on health of people.

(6) Solar projects on rivers, lakes → Decline in fishing, impact on livelihood of local poor people.

Way forward

① Developed countries should support developing countries through finance, Tech transfer.

② use of Loss and damage funds, Green Climate Fund.

③ Inclusion of poor, Tribals in planning of Green energy projects

④ local roof based Grid promotion eg Suryodaya scheme.

⑤ PLI schemes, R&D in Green technology to reduce its price.

Green transition is necessary for sustainable future. However it should take care concern of poor, Marginals.

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

volcanic calderas denotes lake formation in volcanos, after filling of water through rainfall or any other means.

Process of formation

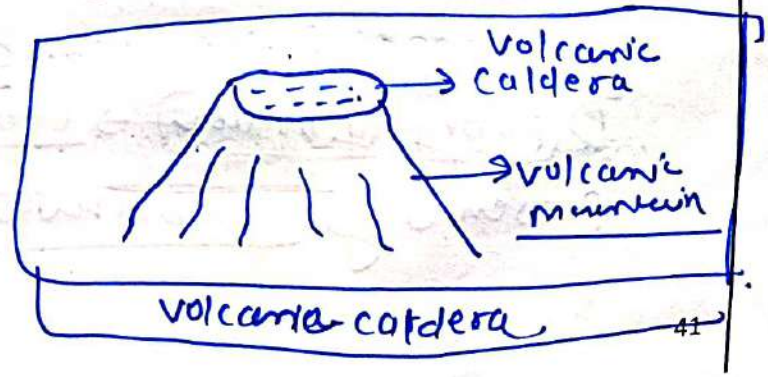
1) Composite volcano → Massive explosion in volcano

2) collapse of its upper chamber due to high intensity.

3) Creation of vaccume in its topmost peak of volcanic mountain.

4) Rainfall → leads to filling up of water in volcanos

5) It led to rise of volcanic calderas



How do they contribute for scenic beauty

1) coming out of lava from volcano
↳ very mush fertile → Thus promote growth of green forest around it.

2) lava also create Multiple volcanic structure
↳ increase beauty.

3) Volcanic lakes at great hight further enhance its beauty

4) often volcanic caldera along with forest, eptrusive structure → create waterfall like structure.

5) Rise of unique species in this region due to unique soil properties.

6) lake at mountainous region further enhance its beauty

7) Purify of water → cleanliness and presence of cyanobacteria → Medicinal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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properties increase tourism footfall.

(8) From Far away place → They appear beautiful element of nature due to reflection of lights.

(9) Spread of volcanic Material, Phenomenon like degassing or combination of active volcanoes along with caldera create unique geological phenomenon

Therefore, they emerge as natural ecological region which attracts large no. of tourists.

Along with their geological properties, they also contribute in economic growth of region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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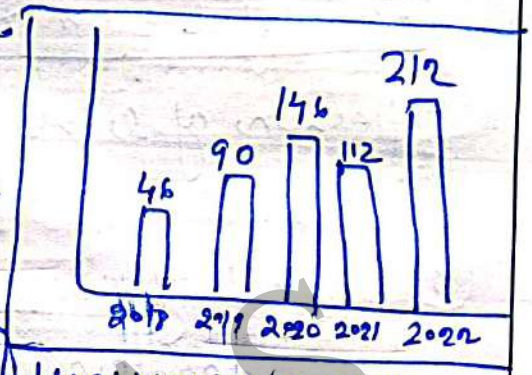
Heat waves is rising consistently with increased intensity. 2022 saw, more than 200 heat waves in India.

Similarly, even countries of Europe, located in Northern sphere are seeing heatwaves.



Heat waves in India

Reasons behind increased frequency/intensity

1) Global warming → increase in temperature of world.

2) Decline in Snow due to melting of glacier
[Decline in Albedo] → vicious cycle.

3) Rise of "Urban heat-Island" → Due to Massive population concentration and deforestation.

4) Arctic amplification → climate change is increasing temperature in arctic extremely

5) Rise of Phenomenon like "El-nino" → increase intensity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Decline of forest and ecological hotspots which contributed in decrease of temperature.

(7) Rise of Carbon Soots, organic particle → They absorb heats.

(8) Continuation of carbon and other green house gases emission

(9) Decline of traditional water bodies
↳ Wetlands → Play role in decrease of temperature.

(10) Excessive encroachment in Mountainous ecological region → acted as buffer against heatwave.

Impacts on global food security

(1) Decrease in quality of grains
(eg) India → wheat are becoming ready for harvest by March despite low thickness of grain.

(2) High temperature → reduce of production of subtropical, temperate crops.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Heat waves are resulting into collapse of vegetable and fruits plants → unable to handle extreme heat.

(4) Rottening of grains → Reduced accessability of food

(5) Due to increased costs → Rise in price of food commodity → exclusion of poors.

(6) Issue of clean drinking water availability due to decline in water based wetlands

(7) Heat waves increase the vulnerability of Malnutrished people → fails to absorb more nutrient.

Way forward

1) Paris agreement → control global warming
2) Promote Urban-green hotspots
   Eg → Urban green scheme of India
3) Prepare local action plan like Ahmedabad Heat wave action Plan.

Therefore, a holistic approach is needed to address above issue.

18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grassland biome refers a transitional biome between forests and Desert. It has following Characteristics

North America - Prairies
S. America - Pampas
Europe - Steppes.
Africa - Savannah.

① Rainfall
↳ District Rainfall Season and sufficient only for growth of grassland
eg Nearly 75CM in India → Grassland biome

② Good for agricultural production
eg steppe, prairies → wheat, Maize production

③ Good grazing grass for animals
Pampas → Argentina → animal industry is developed.

④ Temperature
- Tropical → Savannah
- Temperate → Prairies

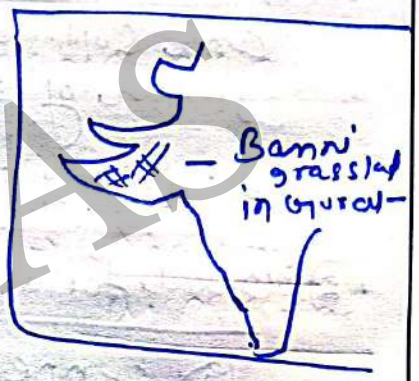
⑤ Fire in Savannah is a regulating feature

⑥ Unique species
↳ Boabtrees in Savannah
↳ Zirafe, elephant in Big grasslands like Savannah

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grassland Biome in world

**Threats posed to Banni grasslands**




1. Encroachment by industrialisation, urbanisation.
2. Decline of water bodies of local grasslands.
3. Migration of tribals which play important role in conservation.
4. Issues of Climate change → Rising sea levels, Rising heatwaves, Extreme weather like cyclone
5. Conversion of grasslands into agricultural lands.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Dumping of Solid waste in close to urban areas

(7) Decline of local native animals due to hunting → These animals contribute for Conservation Eg Camels

(8) Mining for Multiple Minerals

(9) Issue of Soil Erosion, Desertification

(10) Change in weather phenomenon → Change & Decline in rainfall pattern

Solutions

(1) Community led Conservation → include tribals.

(2) Enforcement of Forest Rights act 2006

(3) Strict regulation of industrial, solid waste, encroachment activities.

Conservation of grassland is linked with ecological prosperity. We must promote it.

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's secularism asks for State intervention in religious domain to address inter and intra religious domination.

Challenge inter-religious domination

① Recognition of Community rights article 25 to 29 → freedom to practice one's religion.

② No official religion of state → "Dharam Nirpekshta"

③ Policy of "Sarv Dharam Sambhav"
eg ↳ Government holiday on all major festival of all communities.

④ Principle distance model
↳ Giving support to weaker/minority.
eg Jio Parsi abhiyan → aim to promote Parsi population.

⑤ Conservation of one's language, culture (Article 29).
eg Primary education in local language (Article 30).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ promotion of Educational institute of all community ⇒ Ensure growth of all religion

↳ State can't discriminate in grant with Minority Educational institute.

Challenging - intra-religious domination

① Article 17 → against untouchability → protecting Dalits, tribals from upper caste exploitation.

② Article 14, 15, 16 → Equal rights to each section of society.

↳ No discrimination based on caste, gender

③ State intervence to bring reform → for protection against intra-domination

Eg → Triple Talaq law → women protection from personal law.

④ Recognition of rights of Transgender, Decriminalisation of homosexuality.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) protection of Tribals way of life → 5th schedule, 6th schedule, PESA act etc

Therefore, Indian model is much more progressed than western one

However issues,

1) Communalisation on the name of vote bank politics

2) failure of state to protect rights of Dalits, Tribals

eg) Lynching on a tribal in MP

3) failed to bring UCC as directed by article 44.

4) issue of religious, caste based politics

Way forward

There is need of strong internalization of ethics along with secularism which will ensure priority of values like liberty, equality, love, care as important sarvar values in every action

20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has nearly 35% population living in urban sphere. However, 4% controls the 60-70% resources of urban economy.

landscapes of stark inequality / social exclusion

① Economic inequality → Rise of urban poor like migrants workers, daily wages

② Rise of slum → on one hand we have gated community, other hand 17% population is living in slums.

③ Ghettoisation based on ethnic inequality
poor ethnic community living in particular region (eg) Muslim community urban space in Delhi

④ Rise of informal economy
a) Gig based economy → No social security
b) unorganised workers → Domestic workers → living on very low income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Gender inequality

Feminisation of Poverty → Mostly women and in informal and low paid jobs

(6) Communalisation and Social exclusion

Eg. Delhi Riots → Divide between Hindu-Muslims

(7) Social exclusion of local tribals

Eg. Spread of Mumbai → in local nearby forest → Declining space for tribals

(8) Ethnic atrocities & discrimination

Eg. Discrimination with Hindi state labours in Chennai

To make urban area more egalitarian

(1) Inclusion of all stakeholders in planning.

NITI Aayog

(2) Addressing the housing issue Eg. PM Awaas for Migrants

(3) Building Public infrastructure Eg. public transport, hospital, Education etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Schemes like one nation card for migrants
- No residential requirement for LPG under Ujjwala.

(5) Social startup → "Grihalakshmi" in Delhi → solving concerns of domestic workers.

(6) Welfare schemes like Free bus for women in Delhi, Free electricity for poor.

(7) Role of Civil society → "Yojna" → working in Mumbai slum for rehabilitation

(8) Strong public service delivery by Municipality
Eg → Drinking water, Sanitation.

(9) "Growth percolation" in enhanced way in local govt section.

(10) Social security measures for informal workers
Eg → Gig worker law in Karnataka.

Thus, we must achieve above goal to envisage vision of SDG-9 and SDG-10



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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
*Maximum Marks: 250*

## सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

## General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 277076

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ASHUTOSH MISHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25-8-24

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

CHHATARPUR (MP)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश | Important Instructions |
|---|---|---|
| | **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
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| 1 | | | 11 | | |
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| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry contributes more than 8% of GDP. Within 5 year, it can expect $33 billion investment as per CII.

However, Rapid growth is creating food safety challenges

1) Absence of sufficient food testing labs

2) Due to poor regulation, rise of adulterated foods.

3) No proper grading, standardisation after its production, at farm house level.

4) To capture rural markets → Need cheaper products Thus, bypassing of regulation.

5) lack of manpower like food inspectors, Testing labs, capacity to enforce rules.

6) Even big MNCs are not ensuring food safety

eg → FSSAI → 12% Contamination in MDH and Everest spices.

7) Poor ethics in corporate food processing industries

eg → Mixing of honey with other product by Dabur

2022

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Due to use of excessive fertilisers
↳ contamination in raw material agri crops

(9) Animal Husbandry → use of growth hormones for higher production → compromise with food safety

Implication

1) Rejection of India's product at export market

2) Against Right to health of people.

3) Competitive industries bypassing norms again and again

Way Forward

1) Strict laws → Reform in FSSAI act 2006

2) Establishing food testing labs.

3) Tracing of rejected exported product and ensuring correction

4) Building awareness among citizen for safe product.

Food safety industry should not become victim of adulterated food. Otherwise, it will severe repurcussion

2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public distribution system are government shops which distribute grain, salt, oil to poor and needy people

The transformation of FPS - Evolving process

1. During 1990s → FPS were limited in urban area, very low presence in towns.

2. Increased reach → presence of FPS shops within 3-4 KM

3. Distribution of poor nutrient grains → Present Distribution of rice, wheat, pulses with good quality

4. Issue of corruption, nexus → leakage of PDS grains ⟹ Starting of social audit → Effective monitoring

5. Digitalisation of ration card
   ↳ Addressing exclusion & inclusion error

6. linkage with aadhar card → removing ghost beneficiary

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Giving PDS governance to self help groups, cooperatives ⇒ increased accountability

(8) SMS tracking → citizens will get info. about grain availability, distribution

(9) e-POS and aadhar verification → Availability of data of distribution through "Annavitran portal"

(10) one nation, one ration → Solving problems of migrants

However,
More reforms are needed

Shanta Kumar committee

1) Involvement of private sector in distribution

2) DBT transfer project like Chandigarh

3) Toll free helpline, enhanced social audit

4) Computerisation of shops and regular data declaration

5) Focus on state like UP, Bihar → where more corruption

These reforms will ensure that PDS become successful in achieving zero hunger (SDGs).

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agritech startups are those startup which are utilising technology for increasing growth in agriculture

(currently more than 500 big agri's startups)

Enhancing Farmer productivity

1) Farm precision → (working in Ahmad Nagar - MH)
↳ give detailed weather advice → increased productivity

2) Irrigation → Startup promoting microirrigation through "Pay Later" model
eg MP → "Water Farm" startup

3) Mechanisation → Giving tractors, other equipment for rent at cheaper price
Bhopal → "Farm Machine"

4) Credit availability → Giving digital lending to farmers.

5) Promoting extension service → Tamil Nadu
↓
AI based solution for disease
↓
Upload photo of crop leaves → Solution by a company

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Fertilisers → Many startups are testing soil and suggesting fertilisers ⇒ Reducing input cost.

eg "Farm Mech" → Indore → Soil health card expertise

Enhancing market access

1) Agri startup → giving daily market price
↳ info to Farmers

2) Contract Farming → purchasing raw crops and selling in different parts.

3) Startup like "Agri cooperative indore" → Building cooperatives of farmers → selling product with collective bargaining

4) "Mamsie India" → Building capacity to export farm product outside country (Dehradune based)

However,
we must create ease of doing business, regulatory facilities to enhance growth of agritech startups.

4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Rural Land digitalisation programme 2017 is promoting digitalisation of land records.

Role of digitalization - Effective implementation of land reforms

1) Resolving legal disputes with digital data

2) Getting land ownership records for exclusion of rich Farmers from govt. services.

3) Ease of doing for corporates → They can promote collective, cooperative Farming
↳ addressing land fragmentation issues

4) linkage of land data with irrigation data, soil properties data will help in policy formulation and increased agri productivity.

5) Availability of data of public community land

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

which can be distributed for poor landless labours.

(6) Help in enhancing ownership of land to women by making regulatory frameworks

(7) Help government for land acquisition for infrastructure projects.

(8) planning watershed project as per land data.

(9) Increasing investment in land based industries.

However, issues
- → Digitial literacy - low in farmers
- → Absence of IT infrastructure
  - eg → server breakdown
- → Need larger investment to secure data from breach,

The recent "Swamitva" schemes aim to promote digitalisation through Drone based service is an effective step.

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nearly 65% population of India has average age of 29 years. To reap above demographic dividend, India needs to follow - Manufacturing led growth model -

1) Promote fwd processing industries.
↳ will absorb raw material of agriculture
↳ large job opportunities

2) Building capacities of MSMEs industries
↳ addressing issue of Dwarfism
↳ contribute in 25% GDP, 40% export.

3) promote electronics industries like mobile based, semiconductor based.

4) More focus on textile, Jute based industries (absorb → 2 crore people for employment)

5) Conversion of Mining raw materials into Mining processing industries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(I) Increased focus on "Network in India", "Assemble in India"

## Challenges in adopting manufacturing led model

1) lack of foreign investment due to global environment.

2) complexities in labour laws

3) land acquisitions challenges

4) limited capacity of Banks to finance industry

5) Poor infrastructure → absence of connectivity
→ high logistic cost
→ low cold storage, warehouses

6) Poor skilling
(50% Educated Indians → Not employable)

**Reforms**
→ Notify labour reform laws
→ Increase pace of infrastructure (11 lakh crore allocation by Budget 2024)
→ Building Mega fuel park
→ apprentice based skilling

We must increase manufacturing industry share from 25% to 40% to absorb our demographic dividend

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The rise of cyclone, Tsunami, Floods, landslides in coastal region require strong resilience of coastal communities.

Ways to strengthen resilience

1) strong enforcement of coastal regulation zone rules, Building bye laws

2) Community empowerment
↳ Training of community to prepare for response
↳ Increasing community rescue center, health center in those areas.

3) Building sustainable resilient infrastrucure
↳ Breaking walls to reduce effect of Tsunami, Flood
↳ Retaining walls to reduce landslides
↳ Construction of engineered building which are not vulnerable to disaster like health, education, police buildings etc

4) Natural buffer strengthening
1) Mangrove plantation like in West Bengal
2) Promoting Coral growth → Biorock tech in Gujrat

3) Regulating sand mining from coastal region

4) Regulating solid waste dumping in coastal estuaries, wetlands

(5) Strengthening Early warning system

↳ Odisha government reduced human loss from cyclone because of effective EWS system

↳ sensor in oceanic waves

(6) Strong preparation of NDRFs, SDRFs, Focus on mitigation of disaster through effective funding etc

(7) Address the social vulnerability of communities like poverty, lack of literacy, digital illiteracy etc

(8) Development in coastal area by taking care of environment (eg) western ghat → unlinked development

⇓

landslides

Therefore, multiple initiative are necessary to building capacity of coastal communities to fight against climate change based hazard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is Indian satellite navigation based on 3 geostationary & 4 geosynchronous satellite.

Need of NAVIC over GPS

1. Enhanced efficiency
2. Foreign country can deny use of GPS during strategic time (eg) Kargil war
3. Indigenisation of strategic sector require indigenous technology
4. To promote GIS based system, strategic space mission, strategic defense mission
5. Continuous monitoring by NAVIC over Indian sub continent & Indian ocean

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(6) Integration with other tech like Early warning system, Drones for air transport etc.

Thus it will enhance India's Capacity

1) In economic domain - New Startup

2) Sophisticated defense russian etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nearly 75% cyber crime in 2023 in India were financial in nature.
Cyber financial crime are used for money laundering -

1) During demonetisation → use of different Jandhan account for conversion of Black to white money

2) Sending money to foreign shell company through Darknets

3) Purchasing virtual assets like crypto currency and clearing of money through investing in foreign companies.

4) Trasaction at virtual platform avoid taxation laws, No need to share with government

5) Funding of organised crime, Terrorism through funding based on cyber networks

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Roundtripping → Transactions through proxy account and bringing black money again in Indian economy.

(7) Digital lending without registration, Gambling on digital platform, Game based investment etc are other Means.

Government initiatives

(1) Taxation on virtual assets and tracking
(a) 30% capital gain tax

(2) promote KYC Norms in every digital transaction of virtual assets

(3) Strengthening PMLA for bringing early conviction

(4) increasing technological capacity of enforcement agencies

(5) Regulating unregistered digital apps (Gambling, lending)
Government must build new capacity to enforce these norms

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This initiative will make in India a great tech armed power in Pax technological era

Need for tech-absorption in defense sector

1. Building indigenous defense industry for need of armed forces
2. Tackling hybrid technological warfare of enemy
   (a) ~~Hybri~~ Drone attacks, cyber attacks
3. Enhancing capacity of armed forces to regulate adversary without human loss.
4. Enhanced capacity for surveillance and stopping infiltration of terrorists
5. Increasing efficiency of ordinaries Guns, bullet proof jackets.
6. For getting new equipments like Night vision laser helmet, innovative drones, Guns



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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7) For development of 5th generation fighter aircraft

8) For promoting export from armed industries of India (present 20k crore export 2023-24)

**Challenges of India**

1) Poor governance, red tapism in DRDO and other public sector institute

2) low support in R&D by private sector

3) IPR issues → Most of IPR is acquired by foreign companies

4) lack of capital expenditure

5) Absence of research ecosystem

6) lack of linkages b/w R&D, academia & industry

**Way forward**

1) Offset agreement with foreign countries

2) 80% engine tech transfer (GEF414) by USA

3) Def space mission

4) Moreover, more needs to be done

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North east alone for 7.78% of India's geographical area but it contribute only 3.5% of GDP. It is due to lack of trade and industry.

Issues faced in development of trade & industry

1) lack of connectivity → connectivity with India through chicken corridor → very long route for Tripura, Mizoram based industry.

2) limited access to nearby seaport for export → ethnic products can't be exported easily

3) Bamboo industry → 13% smuggling of Bamboo to Myanmar, Bangladesh
↳ lack of capacity of NE based bamboo companies

4) Issue of law and order, insurgency → reduce the investment by corporate (eg. Manipur crisis)

5) land acquisition laws → very restrictive → Thus, low investment for new industries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Irrigation only 2% compare to 40% potential
↳ land agriband & raw material production
⇓
Poor food processing industries

⑦ Tourism industry → lack of connectivity → railway airports. Boycott by local people
(eg → Meghalaya - Harassment of tourists by Khasi groups for ILP restriction)

⑧ lack of Education, health issues ⇒
Poor skilling of Tribals → can't be employed in industries.

⑨ Continuation of disasters like flood, landslides due to mountainous region → restrict investment for industries.

Measures to tackle these issues

① Building infrastructure → Enhance roadways, railways, airport connectivities

② Export of ethnic product through airplane model → "Havaiyatra".

③ Kaladhan connectivity, Transit route

through Bangladesh.

(4) linkage of Northeast - through ASEAN economy
↳ eg → Acteast through look east
↳ BIMSTEC process
↳ IMT highways connectivity
↳ Japan → building infrastructure.

(5) Ease of laws by (state like Assam), incentives for industries of Northeast in GST.

(6) promoting cooperative farming, Tea plantation, Bamboo startup through govt funding

Suggestions

1) Economic Survey 2021 → Build Educational institution → Engineering colleges.

2) Promote BPO industries, software park (like one in Guwahati)

3) Increased train connectivity to every corner

4) Building capacities of tribals for value addition (eg - van dhan)

Northeast can be new growth engine for India.. Or must be promoted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has nearly 4% of water resources despite 17% of population of world. Agriculture consume nearly 85% water resources.

Thus, Microirrigation can address many issue in present climate crisis era

Role of Microirrigation

1) Drip irrigation, Sprinkle irrigation can increase producting in water distressed regions.

2) Microirrigation along with Fertigation can reduce consumption of fertilisers.

3) Microirrigation reduces the chances of Salinity as seen in Punjab-HN region.

4) It will reduce virtual water export (India export - 13 billion tonne water - largest)

5) It will provide water in rainfed region or region where climate pattern is changing rainfall timings.

6) Ensuring sufficient availability for cities, urban consumption 15 Benefore crisis.

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(7) It will address issue of low ground water level as seen in Punjab-HN region.

(8) Moreover, practices like Mulching, Deficit irrigation will enhance producing at low cost.

(9) Flood irrigation often result into flowing fertilisers, Microorganism. Thus, microirrigation is better solution.

(10) Reducing input cost in long term → used for small and marginal farming.

(11) Micro irrigation can promote Integrated farming as "Saved water resources" can be used for animal husbandary.

(12) Proper Microirrigation channel can promote "Permaculture" based agriculture
↳ Maintaining ecological biodiversity.

(13) Through watershed and microirrigation → Even limited amount of water can be utilised

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues in Microirrigation

- Require high initial investment
- limited capacity of poor farmers (80% → small farmers)
- Absence of repair shops for sophisticated equipments
- lack of awareness
- Easy availability of excess water like in Punjab-HN

Government efforts

1) PM Krishi Sinchai yojna → Per Drop More crop.
2) Nabard has 25k crore Fund for Microirrigation
3) MP government subsidy to purchase microirrigation equipments

Along with microirrigation, Participatory irrigation can be promoted which will increase reach of micro irrigation

VisionIAS

13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railway accounts for nearly 30% of freight transport (less than Roadways (44% share)

Issues in Freight transportation

- → Inefficient Railway loading and unloading
- → high transport cost due to cross subsidisation
- → lack of Railway infrastructure in all port
- → No separate Freight corridor (and preference to people's movement over freight)
- → Poor packaging, safety in transport.

Strategies to overcome issues

1) Separate Freight corridore
   eg → Dedicated Freight corridor
2) Inclusion of private sector in loading and unloading → NITI Aayog
3) use of Machines, AI based portal for

efficient packaging, interaction, space management etc

4) Address issue of "cross subsidisation" → making railway freights cheaper than roadways.

5) inclusion of private sector in running freight-based trains

6) Separate regulatory body to look concern of freight industries.

7) Building of infrastructure at railway stations
eg → Ranikamlapati → world class freight loading infra.

8) inclusion of foreign ideas, technology for reducing cost and increasing efficiency

9) large investment by government to bring more trains, more railway network
eg > More than 2 lakh crore railway budget

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(10) Building separate large warehouse along the track, different from people based transport.

(11) Special attention to agriculture based product ⇒ Kisan Rail.

(12) Monitoring performance of different region and launching a competitive index to increase efficiency.

Government initiatives

1) National railway transformation plan
2) Building separate Railway corridor (Announced in present budget in eastern part of India)
3) Building new railway station of New Delhi
4) Promoting multimodal connectivity (Gati Shakti plan)
5) Investment through National infrastructure pipeline

Increase growth in Indian economy require efficient railway logistic infrastructure

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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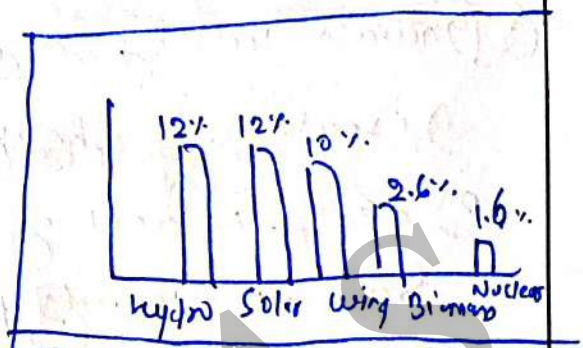
India is producing nearly 192 GW renewable energy at present. It is 4th largest producer in solar and 5th largest in wind.



Renewable energy share

Factors → Making impressive strides

1) Political atmosphere
↳ Renewed attention by government.
↳ Initiatives like
- Earlier 175 GW target
→ International solar alliance
→ OSOWOG initiative
→ launching multiple solar parks eg - Rewa - largest.
→ Suryodaya Scheme → For Grid connectivity

2) Natural potential
↳ For wind energy → large no. of coastal state
↳ For solar energy → India's location in tropical region
↳ For Hydro → India's expertise in small hydro power plant.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Issues of non renewable energy

1) Rising cost-prices of imported fuel → 80% import
2) Climate change issues
3) Coal based pollution (India → large no. of polluted cities)

④ India's growing renewable industry

1) Creation of cheaper solar panels
2) Easy import of renewable industry raw materials from China
3) Skilled youth → training through programme like ANR.

⑤ India's institutional capacity

↳ National wind energy institute,
↳ National solar energy institute
⇓
Combination of research and exploration

⑥ Global cooperation and commitments

1) Cooperation with France in sharing technologies
2) Cooperation with Nordic countries for sharing wind based, hydro based technology

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8) Rise of Renewable Startups

"Bhopal Solar" → funding Grid based Solar in homes.

- Global NNCA support to local startup and sharing of technologies.

(9) Earlier big infrastructure and expertise

↳ like efforts for setting up of hydropower plant and related expertise.

(10) Government incentives, subsidy, ease of doing business for renewable industries

↳ Internalisation of climate cost

↳ Renewable purchase obligation, Renewable generation obligation etc

However,
more needs to be done

1) Further reduce cost of solar panels
2) Increase indigenious manufacturing
3) Address issue of environmental impact through wind power plant ⇒ GIB in Rajasthan
4) Project only on wasteland, river, ponds etc (solar)

Energy security is primary to achieve sustainable developmental goals.

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In India the ratio of fertilizers like N:P:K is in 8:3:1. This excessive fertizers, pesticides impact environment through runoff

① Issue of Eutrophication → killing of biodiversity of oceans/rivers

② Soil erosion and reducing soil health

③ River water pollution → impacting health of River ecology.

④ Impacting food chain as these runoff gets bioaccumulated through dry/event means.

⑤ Enhanced Carbon emission → vulnerable for pollution.

⑥ water gets absorbed and reached in groundwater → Groundwater pollution

⑦ Airpollution → Transportation of gases in air during hot temperature

⑧ Affecting the health of Microorganism which

are necessary for good nutritional capacity of food ⇒ Thus, food pollution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Measures to mitigate impact of runoff

① Fertigation and micro irrigation
↳ reduce runoff.

② Buffer against runoff from natural water bodies

③ creation of Filtering pipelines which will restrict fertilisers movement

④ promote organic, ZBNF farming

⑤ Mulching, Transverse farming to reduce runoff waters

⑥ permaculture → ecological landscape based farming.

⑦ Mixing of neutralized components from fertilizer polluted waters

⑧ Cleaning of water through absorption, Pond cleaning method, Mixing with surplus clean water

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Government initiative

1) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna

2) Promotion of micro irrigation

3) Subsidy for zero based natural farming, organic farming

4) Revival of wetlands → which promote recycling of polluted water.

In this way, we can ensure clean water, clean air which is basic requirement for prosperous biodiversity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The cracks in Joshimath in 2023 reminded us about excessive influx of tourists in Himalayan states

Rise of tourists → Resulting - Man Made disasters

① Plastic pollution → large amount of plastic is discharged by tourists.

② Issue of poor availability of drinking water due to higher demand eg Shimla in 2021.

③ Rising issues of landslides due to developmental activities for tourism eg Char Dham project

④ Issue of glacier flood (GLOF) due to melting of ice ⇒ Because of increased emission through tourists activities.

⑤ Construction activities leading to earthquake, avalanches eg Uttarakhand - Joshimath

(Due to tourism growing industries - Hotels)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Deforestation of trees, Mountains → issue of landslides, soil erosion

(7) Increasing Man-wildlife Conflict — as seen in Assam, Arunachal Himalaya region

(8) Destruction of unique ecological high mountain hotspot due to tourist-led industry interactions

(9) Decline of local small lakes of Himalaya (eg) Sikkim, Kashmir → Narrowdown of lakes due to encroachment by Hotels

Measures

1) Promote community led ecotourism
(eg) Arunachal Apatani tribes → stay home, guides, local food
(No outsiders interaction)

(2) Enforcing Disaster related guideline in construction activities, building bye laws

(3) Banning of plastics (eg) Uttarakhand
↳ Also giving money for students, if deposite of waste plastic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Regulation of cutting of mountains in Assam → only with proper environment assessment.

(5) Regulating the no. of tourist falls
↳ Registration mode in Char dham tourists network.

(6) Banning of transport mode which emit high pollutions

(7) Creating Natural Stay home instead of big building

(8) watershed management, strong drainage network to absorb water, avoid deforestation

(9) Regulate big powerplant project in Uttarakhand, Himachal for energy
↳ go for small renewable mode

We must adopt a sustainable way which conserve environment and promote ecological based tourism approach

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors can play multiple role in innovations

① Acting as brain of electronic devices.

(eg) Mobile phone.

② linkages with AI based technologies, Big data analytics, Block chain etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has multiple laws, bodies for protection of IPR. They are following

1) Intellectual property rights body under Ministry of commerce

2) Biodiversity act 2002 → [NBA, SBA]

3) Patents act 1970

4) copyrights act 1957

5) protection of farmers intellectual rights 2002

6) Semiconductor and design protection

7) Geographical ~~act~~ indicator act 1999

Numerous challenges → Hamper commercialisation of IPR

① Increased and rigid criteria for registration of IPR

② Sunshine ~~ap~~ and rigid approach in IPR related agriculture, Biodiversity

③ Raid, nexus → violation of IPR rights

④ leakage of Movies through CAM recording

(4) ~~Poor~~ lack of investment by Indian industries for bringing lab to land

(5) limited trust over ~~India~~ indigenious Startup in public procurement system

(6) Absence of ecosystem which promote easy of doing.

(7) corruption, Bribe culture → Prohibit investment

(8) Instead of research, focus on filing patents.

(9) lack of data, proper architecture which motivate for commercialisation

(10) limited support by government for new, weak startups to commercialise

(11) Rejection of credit facilities by banks based on IPR rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Way Forward

1. Create positive ecosystems → Business led.
2. liberalise agriculture sector.
3. Support by government for weaker startups
4. collaboration b/w NGOs and startup for commercialisation
5. liberalise Norms for registration of patents
6. Build single, autonomous institution which will commercialise IPR of government bodies – NITI aayog
7. provide flexibilities in laws, regulatory bodies
8. promote ease of doing business, Foreign investment in commercialisation

This will help in promote ~~new~~ innovation led growth in Indian economy

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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integrated theatre commands denote formation of armed forces command based on geographical approach eg) Northern Command against China
- western - Pakistan

Challenges in creation of theatre commands

1) Resistance from navy, airforce → They feel theatrisation may lead domination of armed forces

2) Management of resources between different theatre command.

3) Passing of laws to create a proper hierarchical system in theatre command different from traditional

4) limited experience and expertise to allocate resources, solider based on theatre command need.

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Role of theatrisation → greater integration (Rationalisation)

① Efficient use of resources as per need of threat of different region

② Coordination b/w all 3 branches of armed forces for strong response against enemy

③ No competition b/w different branches for defense acquisition as it will be command based.

④ Helping government in easy formulation of policies based on inputs of theatre framework

⑤ Strong response for chinese salami slicing (China already had theatre command)

⑥ Reduce financial burden on government as limited manpower can be used efficiently.

⑦ limited weapons, fighter jets can be used based upon threat based approach.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8) Reducing the domination of one force
(9) Theatre command can be led by any officer of any branch

(9) Balancing continental and maritime security based upon specific maritime command

(10) Addressing the complexities in coordination, management during war times.

Government efforts

1) passed laws for theatre command to create framework for hierarchy

2) CDS post for coordinating with different branches.

More faster pace is needed to achieve vision of theatrisation

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

परीक्षार्थी यहाँ इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The vibrant vibrant village programme treats border village as Ist village, launched by government in 2023

How, a key strategy for enhancing border security

(1) Building Border infrastructure for mobility of Armed forces.

(2) Facility like school, health will ensure that people will not relocate to urban sphere, (leaving border village vacants)
↳ misused by china for expansion

(3) creating perception of development in alienated population of borders.

(4) Growing population in borders villages can become a natural resistance force against enemy forces
↳ Becoming eye and ear for Indian Armed forces

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(5) Infrastructure will promote tourism in border village ⇒ Thus, increasing reach of mainland people to border region.

(6) Growing economy of border region → Enhanced prosperity among people ⇒ consolidation of nation hood

(7) Increased vigil will stop smuggling, trafficking, insurgency and other crimes

(8) Helps in Building Border checking infrastructure like Patrol Nakas, Border posts

(9) Pschycological → Treating Border as 1st village → integration of people with Indian society, policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Government Measures

1. vibrant village programme
2. Border village development programme of Home Ministry (BADP)
3. Construction of roadways, railways, tunnel, bridges
4. promoting ecotourism (eg) Arunachal → 1st village (Near china border) → 2000 monthly tourists footfall
5. Development activities by armed forces in border villages
   (eg) Maintaining schools, health
6. Northeast (Devine Mission)
   ↳ Development of border village in Northeast.

In this way, India's border security will get enhanced through effective border management.

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## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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